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riched many fields of knowledge. The rule against the sale of immoral publications cannot be invoked against those works which have been generally recognized as literary classics.

Requiring Brokers to Disclose Names of Purchasers of Stock.—

How is the receiver of an insolvent corporation to learn the names of the owners of stock upon which assessments have been made when the stock has been transferred by insolvent holders to other persons who have failed to have the transactions recorded on the corporate books? A situation of this character is shown in *Huey v. Brown*, 171 Federal Reporter, 641, where the receiver applied for an order of discovery against stock brokers through whom the transfer was accomplished. Respondents demurred to the bill, their demurrer was overruled, and they appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals. That tribunal upheld the decision of the lower court, following the similar case of *Kurtz v. Brown*, 152 Fed. 372, 81 C. C. A. 498, thus deciding, in effect, that respondents might be compelled to give the names and addresses of their customers in instances of this kind.

Photograph of Deceased as Evidence in Murder Trial.—In *State v. Finch*, 103 Pacific Reporter, 505, a prosecution for murder, it was assigned as error that the trial court allowed a photograph of deceased to be shown to the physician who performed the autopsy, for the purpose of proving by him the identity of the body on which the autopsy was performed; he not being acquainted with deceased. The photograph was proven to be a correct likeness of deceased in health and strength, and apparently not of a character to excite or inflame the jury. The Oregon Supreme Court ruled that there was no error in thus using it.

Socks and Maple Syrup.—Boastful and fanciful, not false and misleading, is the trade-name announcing that the impossible has occurred, and socks have become "Hole-Proof." At least that is the holding of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in *Holeproof Hosiery Co. v. Wallach Bros.*, 172 Federal Reporter, 859. "Surely," says the court, "no one could be misled into the belief that holes will not appear in complainant's socks if they are worn long enough, and it is difficult to conceive that any one could be fatuous enough to suppose that by the use of the word 'Hole-Proof' he could deceive people by inducing a belief that the goods would never wear out."

Another case dependent on deceptiveness of names is that of *United States v. Sixty-Eight Cases of Syrup*, 172 Federal Reporter, 781. It appeared that syrup seized for purpose of forfeiture was put up in packages marked, "Blended Maple Syrup, Guaranteed Absolutely Pure." It was alleged that it was actually made from substances other than maple syrup, and flavored with an extract of maple wood,